THE POST is published every Friday at \$2 per year psyable in advance, or \$3, if payment is delayed until she expiration of the year.

Advertisements will be charged \$1 per square for 13 lines, or less, for the first insertion, and 30 cents for tach continuance. A liberal deduction made to those who advertise by the year. 25 Persons sending advertisements must mark the number of times they desire them inserted, or they will be continued until forbid and charged accordingly.

For amouncing the names of candidates for office, \$5, Citch.

ary notices over 12 lines, charged at the regular

advertising rates.

All communications intended to promote the private ends or interests of Corporations, Societies, Schools or Individuals, will be charged as advertisements.

Job Works, such as Pamphlets, Minutes, Circulars, Cards, Blanks, Handbolls, &c., will be executed in good strie, and on reasonable terms.

the name of the author.

The Office on Main street, next door to the old Jack-

## THE POST.

ATHENS, FRIDAY, APRIL 11, 1856. FOREIGH.-New York, April 2 .- The U.

S. Mail Steamship Atlantic, has arrived at this port from Liverpool, with advices to the 19th ult.

General Intelligence,-The Empress Engenie, of France, has given birth to a sonwho bears the title of Prince of Algiers, and at the last advices both were doing well.— The event has caused considerable rejoicing in France; and England has, through her government, forwarded her congratulations. The Pope is to be the God-Father of the Prince, and the Queen of Sweden God. Mo.

Peace was virtually concluded, and the only matter requisite to perfect every thing was the signature of Baron Manteufel, the Prussian plenipotentiary, to the Protocol. As the Baron had arrived in Paris, it was believed that the Protocol would very shortly receive the desired signature, although it is but proper to state that the secrecy of the proceed ings of the Conference was still observed .-A deputation of the friends of Poland had waited on Lord Palmerston requesting him to instruct the British plenipotentiaries in Paris to insist on the restoration of Poland, and his Lordship replied that the matter should have the attention of government.

The British Parliament had adjourned. Mr. Dallas had gone to London, and Mr-Buchanan, who was accompanied by Lord Palmerston, had taken formal leave of the

The young Prince of Prussis was about to visit England for the purpose of being betrothed to the Princess Royal.

In Constantinople the Divan, in consequence of the remonstrances of the mer- in convention, at Philadelphia, on the 17th of

February, announce that disturbances had States. occurred at Cape Coast, and that thirty natives were killed and one hundred wounded. The Liverpool cotton market was dull and

easier, but not quotably lower. The London money market was well supplied. Discounts were easier, although nothing had been done under six per cent.

The steamer Daniel Webster arrived at New Orleans, on the 1st, with dates from San Juan to the 28d ult. Col. Schlessinger March. Gen. Walker has been reinforced by three hundred Americans. Costa Rica has made a formal declaration of war against Nicaragua, which reached Grenada on the 10th. Walker immediately returned the compliment, and on the same evening accompanied 300 men across the lake to Virgin Bay. Next day 300 men under Col. Schlesenger marched to Costa Rica. At last advices they had not met the enemy but had provided themselves with horses intending to proceed against Guamo Castle.

A Washington correspondent of the Iowa State Democrat predicts that the Cincinnati Convention will name a ticket that, in his opinion, combines much strength with the people. The ticket is, R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, for President; A. C. Dodge, of Iowa, for Vice President.

AN ACT supplemental to an act entitled "An act to prescribe the mode of choosing Electors to vote for President and Vice President of the United States," passed Feb. 27, 1852.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That the qualified voters of the members of the Gen-eral Assembly of the State, shall meet at their respective court houses and other places appointed by law, for voting in each and every county, on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1856, and vote for twelve Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, as, by the consti-tution and laws of this State they are to

vote, Sec. 2- Be it enacted, That said election shall be ordered and held in the same way, and under the same regulations, restrictions, provisions and henalties, as is contained in the said act to which this is a supplement.

Passed February 25th, 1856. To Civilize Clergymen .- John Adams was at one time called upon by some one to contribute to foreign missions, when he ab-

"I have nothing to give for that purpose but there are here in the vicinity six minis-ters, not one of whom will preach in each other's pulpit. Now, I will contribute as much and more than any one else, to civilize these six clergymen."

Washington, April 1 .- The U. S. Senate today debated the action of the Naval Board. The House passed a bill appropriating \$300, 000 to maintain peaceable relations with the Indians on the Pacific coast, and \$120,000 to purchase gunpowder.

Sweddlepipes thinks that instead of giving credit to whom credit is due, the cash had better be paid. Sweddlepipes should

The Cincinnati Enquirier contains twelve good reasons for supporting the Ad-ministration, in the shape of as many col-umns of Government advertising. That's the method that carries conviction with it. NOT SO EASILY DONE.

Some of the Southern Democratic paper give out that they expect to win an easy vic tory in the coming canvass for President. The New York Daily News (democrat.) don't coincide with them. Fillmore is not to be beaten easily, if at all. The News says-We deprecate the constant-parrot-ery which

some of our Democratic cotemporaries keep np—and the key-note of which is given by the Washington Union and other leading Pierce papers—that the election is sure to result in a Democratic triumph, and that it is therefore of little importance who our candi dates may be. We hope the Democratic masses are not such cowards that their cournge must be stirred by bragging, and we be-lieve they do not need, like camp followers, to be assured of the chance of spoils before following their leaders in a campaign. This continuous boasting effects very little. Every same man knows that with Franklin Pierce re-nominated at Cincinnati, a certain over throw would await our party; an overthrow more humiliating and complete, even, than that of 1840. All Democrats see—all who are not willfully blind—that we will need a strong, popular, safe man; a man in whom the strong popular, safe man; a man in whom the masses of the people can confide and trust, and who may be trusted as certain to redeem the errors and follies of Pierce's miserable "policy" of exciting faction and rewarding treason. In our own opinion, moreover, we will need, in order to save the election, a man who can assure the alecteral wate of New who can assure the electoral vote of New York and Pennsylvania, together with those of most of the Southern States. With such a man all will be right and safe, with the choice of New York, we can carry New York; but if we are to have a mere follower and emulator of the "spoils policy"—some weak and untrusted candidate—some tool of intrigue fastened upon us—then we may labor as we will, and boost as we may, but the contest will be a desperate one, with all the opgether upon confused electoral tickets; and e issuamay be doubtful, however we may desire to conceal apprehensions, even from our-

BLACK REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION. -A Washington despatch says: During the ession of the nigger worshippers National Executive Committee, which has just adjourned sine die, it was agreed to invite the people of the United States, without regard to past differences or divisions, who are opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the policy of the present administration, who favor the exclusion of slavery from the Territories and the admission of Knnsas as a free State, and who desire to have the action of the Federal Government restored to the principles of Washington and Jefferson, to send (each State) three delegates from their respective Congressional districts, and six delegates at large, to meet chants, and renounced the prejected issue of June, for the purpose of recommending can-100,000,000 of paper money. didates to be supported for the office of Pres. 100,000,000 of paper money. didates to be supported for the office of Pres.

Advices from Africa, dated the 25th of ident and Vice President of the United

> Dos'r Go.-The farmers who have been induced to emigrate to Nicaragua by the promise of a free grant of 250 acres of land have not fared very well, it appears. The climate is deadly at certain seasons. A Con-nenecticut farmer, just returned from Col. Walker's dominions writes:

"As regards the fertility of the soil, some parts of the State is very fruitful; but I do not think an American can make a living on Union." any amount of land. From all that I can judge, the government land for agricultural purposes is worthless. I believe that the la-bor required to clear up sufficient land of the oor required to clear up sunicient tand of the underbrush to enable a person to live from it (if he could live from any amount of land) if that labor were applied to five acres of land in rendering it fertile and devoting it to gardening purposes and fruit near here, it would make a man independent. I think a person is far better off who is working on a farm at fifty cents a day and his board, than he would be at Nicaragua with a thousand acres of land. After they have got the land in their possession, if they live long enough to build a house, they will find that the labor of clearing land enough to raise an acre of eorn will be more than they can endure, A good many farmers who went out last

fall died of the fever before they got their

Speaker of the House of Representatives: Mr. Banks was forty years of age last month. He has had a varied life. He has been a factory boy, a carpenter, a machinist, a dancing master, an editor, a lawyer, a national Democrat, a conditionist, an ardent lover of the Irish, a champion of religious liberty, and Know Nothing, and is now a Free Soiler. This is a chequered life.

Housekeepens, Attention!-Mr. George Summer in a recent lecture, spoke of the excossive use of saleratus as a cardinal cause of our prevalent American ill health. Owing to it, he says that the average American mortality is equal to that in the noisome streets of London, He denounced it as a deadly poison, whose use should be shunned-as the slaughterer of the infant, and the destroyer of the strong man."

YELLOW FEVER AT BALTIMORE.-The Baltimore papers are earnestly invoking their City Council to take measures for warding off the visitation of the scourge which last summer converted Norfolk into a charnel house, and which, it is apprehended, may this summer visit other neighboring cities .-They demand a thorough system of purification of all the streets, alleys, lots, docks, &c., of the city, and refer to the adoption of such a system-during the last general visitation of the cholera as the reason why Baltimore enjoyed a marked exemption from the

A private dispatch, dated New York, 1st instant, has the following important intelligence:

"The second edition of the London Morning Post states that Peace has been concluded."

Commodore McKeever, U. S. N., died

MR. FILLMORE.

[From the Nashville Banner.]
They, Democrats and Old Line Whigs, profess adherence to the platform adopted by their National Conventions in 1852. Well, both those platforms, so far as they relate to the subject of slavery, are the same in substance with the platform upon which Mr. Fillmore placed himself in 1850, and which is meorporated in his annual message to Congress in 1851. Here it is,

MR. FILLMORE'S PLATFORM

As laid down in his message to Congress

"It was hardly to have been expected tha "It was hardly to have been expected that the series of measures passed at your last session, with the view of healing the sectional differences which have spring from the slavery and territorial questions. Means the series of the slavery and territorial questions. All mutual concession in the nature of a compromise, must necessarily be unwelcome to men of extreme opinions. And though without such concessions our Constitution could not have been formed, and cannot be permanently sustained, yet we have seen permanently sustained, yet we have seen them made the subject of bitter controversy in both sections of the Republic. It required many months of discussion and deliberation many months of discussion and deliberation to secure the concurrence of a majority of Congress in their favor. It would be strange if they had been received with immediate approbation by people and States, prejudiced and heated by the exciting controversies of their representatives. I believe those measures to have been required by the circumstances and condition of the country. I believe they were necessary to alloy aspertites and animosities that were rapidly alignating one section of the country from another and and animostics that were rapidly allemann, one section of the country from another and destroying those fraternal sentiments, which are the strongest supports of the Constitution. They were adopted in the spirit of conciliation, and for the purpose of conciliation. believe that a great majority of our fellow-eitizens sympatoize in that spirit, and that purpose, and in the main approve, and are prepared, in all respects, to sustain these en-setments. I cannot doubt that the American ocople, bound together by kindred blood and common traditions, still cherish a paramount regard for the Union of their fathers; and that they are ready to rebuke any attempt to vio-late its integrity, to disturb the compromises on which it is based, or to resist the laws which have been enacted under its authority.

which have been ensected under its authority.

"The series of measures to which I have accombined energies of a Jackson and alluded are regarded by me as a retilement in principle and substance—a final settlement of the day gerous and exciting subjects which they embrace. Most of these subjects, indeed are beyond your reach, as the legislation which disposed of them was in its character, final, and irrevocable. It may be presumed from the opposition which they all encountered, that none of those measures were free from imperfections, but in their mutual dependence and connection, they formed a system of compromise, the most congliatory and best for promise, the most congillatory and best for the entire country, that could be obtained from conflicting sectional interests and

once to the adjustment established by those measures, until time and experience shall de-monstrate the necessity of further legislation

to guard against evasion or abuse.
"By that adjustment we have been rescued from the wide and boundless agitation that trom the wide and boundless agitation that surrounded us, and have a firm, distinct, and legal ground to rest upon. And the occasion, I trust, will justify me in exhorting my coun-trymen to rally upon and maintain that ground as the best, if not the only means, of restoring peace and quiet to the country, and maintaining inviolate the integrity of the

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFON OF 1852.
"That Congress has no power under the Constitution to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States iomestic institutions of the selected proper and that such States are the sole and proper and that such increase appartulating to their judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs, not prohibited by the Constitu-tion; that all efforts made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences; and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions."

"That the foregoing proposition covers and was intended to embrace the whole subject of

"I nat the foregoing proposition covers and was intended to embrace the whole subject of the slavery agitation in Congress; and, therefore, the Democratic party of the Union standing upon the National Platform [what platform?] will abide by and adhere to the faithful execution of the acts known as the compromise measures settled by the last Congress, the act for the reclaiming of fugitives from service included; which act, being designed to carry out an express provision of the Constitution, cannot with fidelity thereto, be repealed or so changed as to de-

impair its efficiency,

Resolved, That we will resist all ... at renewing, in Congress or out of it, the slavery agitation under whatever shape and color the attempt may be made."

THE WHIG PLATFORM OF 1852,
"That the series of casures commonly
known as the Compromise, including the fugitive slave law, are acquiesced in by the Whig party of the United States, as a settlement, in principle and substance—a final set-tlement—of the dangerous and exciting ques-tions which they embrace; and so far as the fugitive slave law is concerned, we will mainbe made; and we will maintain this system as essential to the nationality of the Whig party and integrity of the Union.

Thus it will be seen that so far as the sub- jurious .- Sail of the South. ject of slavery was concerned, both the Democratic and Whig Conventions of 1852 by him in 1850, and re-affirmed in his annual message of 1851. As the opinions, then, of expenses of the war. the candidates for the Presidency on the subject of slavery and slavery agitation are to be have "Bony—parte crossing the Rhine considered the test of merit; as the Democrats This is termed "Illustrated History."

WHY THE DEMOCRATS AND OLD and Old Line Whigs still profess adherence A WIFE IN EXTACY AND A HUSBAND LINE WHIGS OUGHT TO SUPPORT to their respective platforms of 1852; and as those platforms, or the portions of them which relate to the subject of slavery, are Fillmore all over, what better can the Demoerats and Old Line Whigs do than support Mr. Fillmore-what safer and truer man can they hope to find than he?

> THE ART OF TEACHING-A COMMON ERnon .- A Teacher proposes this question to us: What is the most common and injurious error of the American mode of conducting We cant answer the question without a mo-

ment's hesitation. The worst mistake of our teachers, we think, is their attempting to do every thing every day. If, for example, a pupil is to learn to example, they think cumbent on them to give him a daily is

down with the weight of his labors, and yet nothing is well taught. He has not time for minute explanation, and no strength for preparatory study.

the extra branches given but once a week, they can be taught thoroughly, and the teacher is not annihilated. In a school of but one teacher there is no other way of securing thoroughness. Of course the principal study-which is either language or mathematics-must go on every day; but such lessons as Geography, History, and Natural Philosophy should occur but once a week, and the lesson should be a lesson indeed. It is astonishing how much more can be accom-

A FIRST RATE POFF FOR THE ADMINISin favor of Colonel Fremont as the Nigger and gives to President Pierce, an old friend of the editor's, the following first rate

ministration of President Pierce can say that a small man's powers of mischief are limited, is indeed surprising. See what he has done in the course of only three years, in the line of destruction, and admit that not even the combined energies of a Jackson and a Web-ster could have accomplished no much in double the time. To balance their deficiencies in that respect, however, it is probable that they would have done much for the good of the country, and so have wen for themenvied than that in which General Pierce will

"Morally gibbeted" is pretty good. Boston gave Mr. Pierre a plansity. How are the

In the House, Congress, on Friday, he 28th March, Mr. Lane of Oregon, called the attention of the House to the horrible sufferings and the murder of the white settiers in Oregon and Washinton territories, by the twenty thousand Indian warriors therein. No step of the Administration has, thus far, been of service to restrain the savage atrocities, and unless prompt action be taken, the white settlements will be wiped out entirely. He earnestly appealed for an appropriation of \$300,000 to secure the services of friendly Indians to pursue and combat the foe, as in summer time regular troops cannot penetrate their hiding places and fastnesses. He introduced a bill for that purpose, which was re ferred to the committee of ways and means. who, it is understood, will take immediate action upon it.

DEATH OF VIRGIL BOULLEMET .- This noble hearted philanthropist, who for many years had been president of the Howard Association of New Orleans, died a few days since in that city. On Monday, his funeral was attended by members of the various Let invenile monkeys crawl in at the win charitable societies, and an address was delivered over the grave by Rev. J. K. Gurtheim. All the shipping in the harbor wore der!"-ring the fire bells and have a devil of their flags at half-mast, and a general feeling a time generally-do all this, and I will not of regret pervaded the entire city.

The case of F. A. Lumsden, of the New Orleans Picayune, charged with aiding and assisting certain unknown parties who assaulted Denis Corcoran, of the Delta, was called up before Recorder Bright, on the 20th. Mr. Corcoran-being sworn, avers, in Weet, that there is not, and never was, any as for such charges and buendoes. Case was then immediately dismissed. RADISHES .- We are frequently taken to

task, for the war we have waged upon this worse than worthless vegetable. For fifteen years, we have not permitted one to grow i years, we have not permitted one to grow in our garden or to diagrace our table, and we have found the advantage of pursuing this course, in the improved health of our family. Man is the only animal that will eat a radish, either raw or cooked. The sagacious hog will starve before he will eat the poisonous trash. Crude radishes are the most indigestible ford that can be taken into the hu stomach, independent of the seid, poisonous tain the same, and insist on its strict enforcement, until time and experience shall demonstrate the necessity of further legislation to guard against evasion or alouse, not impairing its present efficiency; and we deprecate all breath? Have you no doctor's bills to pay? further agitation of slavery questions as dangerous to our pesce, and will discountenance all efforts at the renewal or continuance of such agitation, in Congress or out of it, whatever, wherever, or however the attempt may water. As a watchman upon the horticultural watchtower, we cannot commend the cul-ture of a vegetable, that we know to be in-

The Chancellor of the British Exched quer, in a statement made to Parliament, estibut "followed in the footsteps of Mr. Fill- mates the cost of the two years' war with more,"and deemed it all sufficient to take the Russia at £43,564,000, or about \$200,500,ground previously occupied by him. Now, it 000! Add to this sum equal amounts for will not be pretended that Mr. Fillmore has France, Russia and Turkey, and we have a departed one lota from the positions occupied total of \$500,000,000. It will take, perhaps one thousand millions of dollars to pay all the

Place a bone across a pork rind, and you

IN FIDGETS. The deed is accomplished. My wife has got a piano, "and now farewell the tranquil mind—farewell content and the evening papers and the big eigars that make ambition virtue—oh, farewell! And oh! ye mortal engines, whose rude throats the immortal conit bid them farewell, for one of them has insiste preach.

One evening at sundown they were both carried it into the parlor, and it grunted aw-The deed is accomplished. My wife has carried it into the parlor, and it grunted awfully. It weighs a ton, shines like a mirror, and has carved Capids climbing up its limbs. And such lungs-whew! My wife has commenced to practice, and the first time she touched the machine, I thought we were in the midst of a thunder storm, and the lightthe arnek the ernekery chests. The

cat, with tail erect took a bee line for a parin that science. Thus the teacher is borne ticular friend upon the back fence, demolishing a six shilling pane of glass. The baby awoke, and the little fellow tried his best to beat the instrument, but he didn't do it. It beat him. A teacher has been introduced into the house. He says he is the last of Napoleon's grand army. He wears a huge nustache, looks at me fiercely, smells of garlic, and goes by the name of Count Runaway-never-Come-back again-by. He played an extract de Opera the other night. He runs his fingers through his hair twice, then grinned, then he cocked his eyes up at the ceiling like a monkey hunting flies, then down came one of his fingers, and I heard a delightful sound, similar to that produced by a cockroneh dancing upon the tenor string of a fiddle. Down came another finger, and I was reminded of the wind whistling through TRATION .- The Boston Chronicle comes out a knot hole in a hen coop. He touched his thumb, and I thought I was in a peach-orch-Worshipping candidate for the Presidency, and listening to the distant braying of a jack-

ass. Now, he ran his fingers along the keys, and I thought of a boy rattling a stick upon a picket fence. All of a sudden he stopped, and I thought something had happened .-Then came down both fists, and oh, Lord! such a noise was never heard before. I thought a hurricane had struck the house, and the walls were eaving in. I imagined I was in the cellar, and a ton of coal falling upon my head. I thought the machine had burst, when the infernal noise stopped, and I heard my wife ejaculate:

"Exquisite! What the duce is the matter?" The answer was-"Why, dear, that's La Somnambula."

"D-n Samnombula!' thought I; and the Count rolled up his sheet of paper.

He calls it music, but for the life of me, I can't make it look like anything else than a rail fence with a lot of juvenile niggers and sue me, and be hanged!" climbing over it. Before that instrument of rture came into the house, I could enjoy avself, but now every darned woman in the cighborhood must be invited to hear the new piano, and every time the blasted thing shricks out, like a locomotive with the bronchitis, I have to praise its tone, and when the invited guests are playing I have to say, "Exquisite!" "Delightful!" "Heavenly!" and all such trash, while, at the same time, I know just as much about music as a codfish .petual nightmare, and obliged to sleep in one of his instruments all his life. As for myself, I had rather put my head under a tin pan and be drummed to sleep with a pair of moothing irons than hear "La Samnombula," or any other La thumped out of a piano .-Scatter pennies in front of my house, and draw together all the wandering ministrels in the city-hand organs, banjos, fiddles, tamborines, rattling bones and fish horns .-dows in search of three cent pieces, let me be awakened at midnight by the cry of "murcomplain; but banish the pianos! My piano has got to go. I am going to launch the infernal machine out of the window the first dark night, and, my friends, I advise you to sleep with cotton in your cars, or when she gives her dying grunt you'll think you've fallen out of bed, or a fallen star has gone to

your housetop. For the informa will state that to brass wire and ivory keys are welcome to but the skeleton I want for a refrigerator.

WILMOT TURNED UP AGAIN .- David Wilot, of proviso notoriety, has turned up again. | province. He comes out in a letter requesting the friends of freedom in Pennsylvania to meet in Pittsburg (dark place, that Pittsburg,) on the 16 of June next, to nominate a Nigger Worshipping State ticket.

We learn says the Lynchburg (Va.) Virginian that the Piedmont Works, in that place, together with two splendid passenger ears and a large quantity of valuable machinery, were destroyed by fire on Tuesday night, The loss is estimated at twenty thousand dollars, upon which there is an insurance of twelve thousand dollars. Among other matters before Congress

ast week, in the Senate the Post Office Committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the franking privilege and paying the postage of members of Congress out of the public funds. The Deficiency Appropriation bill was also passed by the

P. T. BARNUM, Esq.-A private letter

from Mr. Barnum, to a gentleman in Boston concludes as follows: \*I have no inducements to sruggle again to sequire wealth; for the enormous debts against me on secount of the clock company will overshadow me to the grave. I have paid and secured all my private debts." AMERICAN PHLEGM.

Far away from the great cities, half hid den in the foliage, was the modest log but of

logether in their little cabin, she knitting stockings for the next winter snows, he cleaning the barrel of his fowling-piece-all the parts of which were lying dismounted about him-both busy and neither uttering a syllable.

By degrees a dull but regular sound breaks upon the silence of the wilderness. The steamer is ascending the river, making the best of its way against the steamer. But neither Smith nor his wife pay any attention: he goes on cleaning his gun, she knitting her

The air, however darkens: a thick smoke rises upon every side; a formidable explosion s suddenly heard; one would have said it was the discharge of several cannon at once. The boiler had burst; the vessel was sunk; every thing destroyed.

Smith and his wife did not look up; he went on cleaning his gun, she knitting her stocking, for explosions of steamers are so

But this was one which was to interest them more nearly; scarcely had the explosion ended, before the roof of the cabin split in two and something heavy descended through the aperture. This something was a man who dropped between the pair-without, however, disturbing either-he still cleaning his gun-she still knitting her stocking.

But the traveler-so rudely introducedeemed rather astounded at his descent .-After a few minutes, however, he resumed his coolness, and began to look about himfixing his attention, at last, upon the hole through which he had just arrived. "Ah! man," said he at length, addressing Smith, "what's the damage?"

On this, Smith, who had not given up his work, put aside his rifle, and looking up to estimate his loss, answered, after some little reflection, "Ten dollars,"

"You be hanged!" exclaimed the traveler. Last week, in the explosion I happened to be in with another steamer, I fell through three flightsein a new house and they only charged me five dollars. No, no-I know what's the thing in such matters. Here's a couple of dollars; and if that won't do, go

THE HOLY LANCE. The lance which ones at Rome, but has no point. Andrew of Crete who lived in the seventh century, says it was burried together with the cross, and St. Gre-gory of Tours and Venerable Bede testify that in their time it was kept at Jerusalem. For fear of the Saracens, it was afterwards found, and wrought many miracles, as Robert the Monk and many eye witnesses testify. It was first carried to Jerusalem and then to Constantinople, and at the time this city was taken by the Latins, Baldwin II, sent the want of it to Vanice as a pledge for a learn There are more tuning hammers than comforts in our house, and—and I wish the inventor of the piano was troubled with a perventor of the piano was troubled it is still kept in the Holy Chapel. The rest of the lance remained at constantinople after the Turks had taken that city to the year 1492, when the Saltan Bajazet sent it by an ambassador in a rich and beautiful case to Pope Innocent VIII., adding that the point was in the possession of the King of France.

17 General Twiggs, of the United States Army, has been proposed as Mayor of New Orleans. His friends urge, as a reason for his election, the lawlessness, rowdyism and rime so prevalent in the city, which require strong hand and a resolute will to check

The Rev. Nathaniel S. Prime, a well known Presbyterian clergyman, died saddenly in New York, on Thursday, in the 71st year of his age. Dr. Prime was a gentleman of eminent talents, and the author of the History of Long Island.

Woman's "Empire State" is matri ony. Here she is always in the majorityilways reigns, and somethines storms.

The Legislative Assembly of Novice otia has placed one hundred and fifty guineas at the disposal of the British Government to present a sword to Gen. Williams, the hero of Kars, who is a native of that

TIT FOR TAT .- The New York Journal of Commerce, says:

A few days ago one of the United States Mail carriers was driving in such a style as to attract the attention of a police officer who stopped his horse, and a fight occurred be-tween. The driver was arrested and brought before a magistrate and held to bail in \$300: and vesterday the police officer was arrested by the United States authorities, for impe-ding the United States Mail, and was held to

Speaking of courage, "Young Sam'

"If you flatly deny a liar's word or actions, without fearing his fist, you are morally a brave individual; and if you can stand on the cow-catcher of destruction, reach over and pick up an unfortunate from the track of death, with a screne smile of satisfaction, you are physically a courageous character.

SMART DEVIL .- "Oh, just look out of the window, Mr. Editor, and see that string of men and boys with poles on their shoulders. What do you suppose they are after?"

"They are after fish in the pond, 1 pre-

"No, sir. They are all one after the other.

MILLET CULTURE.

[From the Genessee Farmer.]
In 1851, I had a dairy of forty-five cows, cows on it, required too much labor, and af-ter mid winter it became too dry and harsh, and did not give much milk. In '51, I sowed four acres of millet, (four quarts per acre,) on the 16th day of June, and had as much fod-der as from my eight acres of grass that year—and it was a good year for hay. I have raised from four to eight, these every year since, and have invariably had good crops of not only fodder or hay, or straw, equal to as not only fedder or hay, or straw, equal to an many tons of the best timothy hay, but from many tons of the best timothy hay, but from twenty to thirty bushels of seed to the nere, equal to as many bushels of seed to the nere, equal to as many bushels of corn, to feed to any kind of domestic animals. I fed most of my seed, after having it ground, to milk cows, preferring it to Indian meal, as making more milk and of as rich quality. The last season I had six acres of millet, which has been worth more than \$50 per acre, or \$320 for the six acres. I have fed thirty-five cows on the straw since the 25th of January, and have enough left to last until the 1st of May, and got 120 bushels of seed from the lot. The ripest of the seed, some sixty bushels. I have ripest of the seed, some sixty bushels, I have for seed, and the balance I am now feeding my horses, and find they do as well on the meal, put on cut hay and straw, as they did when I fed an equal quantity of corn and oat

Now for the manner of raising it; I have raised it on green sward, turned over at my convenience, any time in the fall or in the spring up to the time of sowing; then harrow until mellow, then put on from twelve to eighteen quarts of seed per acre, and as much fine manure as I can spare, from five to fifteen

eighteen quarts of seed per acre, and as much fine manure as I can spare, from five to fifteen good wagon loads per acre, and sow about the middle of June, and I am sure to have double the amount of hay that the same land in similar condition would produce in meadow. It will stand the drouth better than any other crop I ever raised; in fact it wants hot dry weather for it to grow in; if it is moist enough for it to come up, there is but little danger, as the two last years have proved.—After the seed is sown and well dragged or cultivated, the ground should be well rolled, as we get a good deal of dry weather about that time, and if not rolled it may be too dry for the seed to grow; but after it is once up, I think there is but little danger of a failure of a crop. The time of cutting that I have practiced is as soon as I get through with my onts—say the last of August, or when about half of the seed have matured enough to grow. The staik will be green and full juice. I cradle it, let it lay one or two days to wilt, and stack it up as I do oats, put on a cap, and let it cure in the stack; it will then be as bright as the best topings of corn, and any animal will eat it as any other forage.

T. B. Shepard.

Dr. Graham, who was sentenced to the State Prison at Sing Sing for a number of years, in consequence of the homicide of Col. Loring at St. Nicholas Hotel, is said to be so ill that it is thought he will not live. The Doctor was made Apotherary when he entered the prison, and many persons grum-ble because he was not made to labor like the common convicts. It seems that his immunities . did not preserve his health or keep up his spirits.

Some men are like cats. You may stroke the fur the right way for years, and hear nothing but purring but accidently trend on the tail, and all memory of former

A little one after undergoing the dis agreeable operation of vaccination, exclaimed, "Now, I won't have to be baptised, will If"

1-17 A boarding-school miss down East being unwell, thought it ungenteel to say that she was billous, so she compromised the term by stating that she was Williamous t Quiet refined.

Mr. John A. Washington, in a note to Mrs. Maria S. Wofford, dated March 14th, says "that Mount Vernon is not for sale."

QUEER DECISION .- At Castle Eden, recently, in an assault case, the Rev. Mr. Park announced the decision of the Bench of Justices of the Peace, as follows: "As the assault is not proved, we will dis-

miss the case if you will pay the costs; but if you refuse to do so, we shall fine you for the assault." The Legislature of Nova Scotia have by a vote of 27 to 20, passed a prohibitory liquor law, to go into effect immediately.

St. Louis, March 31 .- Senator Lane, of Kansas arrived in this city en route to Wash-ington. Kansas was quiet, and the Indians were sueing for peace. No Santa Fe mails are expected this month.

The Dome.—The Washington, Star under-stands that the cost of the dome being con-structed for the centre of the Capital building, will be, per estimate, about a million of dollars. AN ARMY OF RAILROAD EMPLOYEES .- The

New York Central Bailroad Company em-ployed last year 5,584 persons, including road operators, laborers, clerks, officers, &. The deaths in New York last week were three hundred and eighty-seven

The four babies who took the leading prizes in the Boston baby show have all since died-killed doubtless, by precedityfoolishly stimulated by fond par-

The boy that is whipped too much, and the boy that is whipped too little, are both equally bad. The one is soiled with raw-hides—the other with follypops. ABOLITION OF FILLMORE AND THE AMERICAN POSTFORM .- The New York Tri-

bune, the vilest and the ablest of all the Abolition organs, says: . . "Not only is Mr. Fillmore notoriously a Southern and sectional candidate—he is nominated on a Southern and sectional Plat-

(\*\*)- The best was to trent stander is to let it alone and say nothing about it. It soon dies when fed on silent contempt.

A STRONG ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF MAT-"Yes, sir-cel"

"Yes, sir-cel"

The last case of indolence is that of John Hole, who is so lazy that in signing his name he merely writes the letter J and punches a hole through the paper.

A GRADKA ARGUMENT IS FAVOR OF MATAMENT OF MA